MARITIME LAW.

PRIVATE WAR ON THE SEA. PROPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO RENDER PRIVATE PROP-ERTY AT SEA FREE FROM CAPTURE—HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPLE—THE OPPOSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A few days ago a Cable dispatch from Berlin to THE TEIRUNE announced that, as the Alabama claims are now practically decided by the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, all the American Envoys on the continent have received instructions to endeavor to secure the ascent of the Powers to the proposition for the inviolability of private property on the high seas from capture and confiscation. This principle, to which the Government of the United States has consistently adhered, possibly with one exception, ever since the Crimean war, is in harmony with the policy of the Gov-ernment ever since the Revolution. It involves an important change in international law, which, had it been acceded to when first officially proposed by the United States, would have mitigated the great loss suffered by our commercial marine in consequence of the Rebellion, and have gone far to prevent the complications which Britain; or, perhaps both of these misfortunes would have been altogether averted. The principle is well worth careful study on its own merits; but it is of especial interest now from the fact that it is to be made

he subject of international negotiations.

Among the unaccountable inconsistencies in public law which have gradually grown up in the course of time, is a distinction between methods of conducting war on land and on the high seas. The general principle war on land and on the high seas. The general principle that in time of war a right subsisted of seizing upon and appropriating all the property of the enemy which could be obtained, was, even in ancient times, so qualified as to exempt from capture and confiscation what were called res sacro-things employed in religious rites. In modern warfare it has become an accepted principle that private property on land is also exempt from seizure except in cases where it is taken from the enemy in the field or in besieged towns, and where it may be necessary to levy contribution to provide for the necessary to levy contribution to provide for the maintenance or security of the army. Even in these cases a liberal policy is pursued in practice, and, where portion of the territory of a conquered State passes to the conqueror, the latter only derives the right of eminent domain existing under the former government; in other respects, private rights are unaffected by conquest. But the proress of civilization has been less softening in its in-mences upon naval warfare, for up to this day the prien or in port, is liable to capture without dis crimination. In justification of this distinction, attention seen called to the usage of considering private prop-when captured in cities taken by storm, as booty, and the well-known fact that contributions are levied upon territories occupied by a hostile army in lieu of a general confiscation of the property belonging to the inhabitants; and that the object of wars by land being conquest, or the acquestion of territory to be exchanged as an equiv-alent for other territory lost, the regard of the victor for restrains him from the exercise of his extreme rights in this particular; whereas the object of maritime wars is the destruction of the enemy's commerce and navigation, the sources and shews of his naval power, which object can only be attained by the capture and confiscation of A more liberal course was first adopted by Frederick

the Great of Prussia, and, when the negotiations for a commercial ireaty between Prussia and the United States had become pretty far advanced, in the Spring of 1784 a draft of a treaty was submitted by the Prussian Government to the American agents, establishing the principle that free vessels shall make free goods—i. e., that every thing should be regarded as free which should be found on vessels belonging to subjects of either of the contracting parties, even though the cargo should belong en-tirely or in part to the enemies of one of the two, contraband articles excepted. This, however, only applied to band articles excepted. This, however, only applied to that property belonging to subjects of belligerent powers which was shipped in neutral vessels. Provisions were made to ameliorate in some degree the effects of priva-teering; but privateering was still sanctioned. It was the seas, and this principle was partially incorporated in a counter project of a treaty submitted to the Prussian Government. These suggestions were accepted by that Government, and were included in the treaty which was signed in the Summer of 1785 by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, on the part of the United States, and by Herr von Thulemeier, the Prussian Envoy at the Hague, on the part of his Government. By the treaty of 1785 it was expressly provided that, in

case of a war between the two parties, "all merchant and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniences, and consorts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmelested; and neither of the contracting parties shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or " These provisions, which were included in Art XXIII of the treaty, recognized the right of property on the sea to be treated with the same consideration as property on land, and privateering be tween these nations was abolished. Another important provision was contained in Art. XIII of the treaty, that, in case either party became engaged in n war with another power, no contraband articles car-ried in the vessels of the other belligerent should suffer confiscation and condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. But it might be lawful to detain such vessel for any length of time the captors might deem neces-sary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying, however, a reason able compensation for the loss such arrest should oc casion to the proprietors. Moreover, the captors had the right of appropriating the contraband articles to their own use upon paying the owners their full value. Both of these articles were the work of Franklin, and were enforced until the treaty expired by limitation in 1796.

Commercial treaties were concluded in 1799 and 1828 between Prussia and the United States, but neither of them contained the beneficial provisions which Franklin had inserted in Article XXIII of the treaty of 1785; Art-

had inserted in Article XXIII of the treaty of 1785; Article XIII of that treaty, however, was renewed and is in force to-day, heing Article XIII of the treaty of 1828. By the treaty of 1828 the principle is established that a neatral ship covers the property of a subject of a belligerent power, but the broader principle that private property, shipped under an enemy's flug, shall be inviolable, forms no part of international law.

Many efforts have been made in that direction by the United States during the last half century. In 1823, John Adams, who was then Secretary of State, in his instructions, said:

"The object to which I allude is the abolition of private war upon the sea. It has been remarked that, by the usages of modern war, the private property of an enemy is protected from seizure or confiscation, as such; and private war itself has been almost universally exploded upon the land. By an exception, the reason of which it is not easy to perceive, the private property of an enemy upon the sea has not so fully received the benefit of the same principle. Private war, banished by the tacit and general consent of Christian nations from their territories, has taken its last refuge upon the ocean, and there

is not easy to perceive, the private property of an enemy upon the sea has not so fully received the benefit of the same principle. Private war, banished by the tacit and general consent of Christian mations from their territories, has taken it last refuge upon the ocean, and there continues to disgrace and afflict them by a system of Heensed robbery, bearing all the most atrocious characters of piracy. To a government intent, from motives of general benevolence and humanity, upon the final and total suppression of the slave trade, it cannot be surreasonable to claim her aid and cooperation to the abolition of private war upon the sea. From the time that the United States took their place among the nations of the earth, this has been one of their favorite objects."

Mr. Rush, the American Envoy at London, to whom these instructions were addressed, on the 12th of August, 1824, reported the result of his negotiations with the British Government on this subject:

"I next said to the British Piempotentiaries that the question of abolishing privateering and the capture of private property at sea, whether by national ships or by privateers, was one that I considered as standing apart from those on which their decision had been given to me. Upon this question, therefore, I desired them to understand that I was ready to treat as of one occupying ground wholly its own. They replied that they were not prepared to adopt this course. My own opinion unequivocally is that Great Britain is not prepared to accede, under any circumstances, to the proposition for abolishing private war upon the ocean."

In this way the matter was allowed to drop, and was not referred to for thirty years. All the treaties which contained provisions recognizing the principle of the involubility of private property at sea were allowed to expire without a renswal of those provisions.

Upon the outbreak of the Great Britain is not prepared to adopt this course.

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war against private property should be abolished alto-ce her upon the ocean, as it had already been upon the land. Mr. Clarendon took occasion to speak in high terms of our Neutrality laws, especially in regard to privateers.

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At the close of the Crimean war the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia assembled at Paris to consider the subject of maritime rights, and on the 16th of April, 1856, they adopted the following declaration:

1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished; 2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; 3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war; are not liable to capture under enemy's flag; 4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maiotained by a force sufficient resuly to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The United States was invited to accode to this declare-

the effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient resily to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The United States was invited to accede to this declaration. Mr. Marcy, in a dispatch dated July 28, 1886, which has since become famous, and which will in all probability form the basis of the proposition now making by the United States, expressed the agreement of the views of the President with the the views of the President with the control of the President with the the principles laid down in the declaration, but maintained that, to be in harmony with the policy of the Government, it should be more comprehent on the terms, and agreed that his Government would adopt the declaration if amended as follows:

And that the pricate property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be carempted from a science by public armod excesses of the other belligerend, care is the control on the coden," wrote Mr. Marcy in this dispatch, will be strongly tempted to regulate its use lispatch, will be strongly tempted to regulate its use in a mangest. The ocean is the common property of all matigary to secure to a few—possibly to one—an ascendatory to secure to a few—possibly to one—an ascendatory to secure to a few—possibly to one—an ascendatory to secure to a few—possibly to me—an ascendatory to secure of a more menacing to the well-being of others than such a power on land; and all are allied interested in resisting a measure calculated to facilitate the permanent establishment of such a domination, whether to be wielded by one power or shared among a few others. The injuries likely to result from surrendering the dominion of the seas to one or a few mutions which have powerful navies, arise mainly from the practice of subjecting private proper

Charlestown, at Portland. The Maine fost co not in the least seem behind-hand in festive welcome, notwith-standing the imperious restrictions of the Maine law, which probably doesn't suffer much from the incursion, as most of the invaders doubtless came armed for the visit. There was, of course, a great deal of speech-making, music, marching, and counter-marching, and, upon the whole, there seems to be no reason why this system of Summer pleasuring should not, if kept within due bounds as to behavior and expense, have a humanizing tendency.

At the close of the Presbyterian General Asembly in Chicago, a considerable number of the delegates joined in an excursion to the West. Subsequent letters nounced their arrival in Denver, after a journey undistinguished by any peculiarity, save the somewhat singular routine of devotion in the palace car "Kenwood," which the party occupied. Morning and evening prayers were conducted daily during the ratting progress of the train; and "in the 'Kenwood' were no cards or wines; guide-books alone shared attention with Bibles and Church papers and brief debates on the clogy." Truly, no Bunyan could have modeled a more consistent Pilgrins' Progress; and it is almost with a shock that an irreverent remark of the Denver editor is noted, as a fair sample of the greeting which awaited the elerical visitors: "The ministers have arrived enmasse. Everything is lovely, and the chickens roost high." distinguished by any peculiarity, save the somewhat

At present, radiant and variegated upon the dead walls of New-England cities and villages, are the posters of Mr. Barnum and of his great traveling show. We make the distinction, because in the center of these enormous placards, surrounded by presentments miscellaneously zoological, is to be seen an enormous portrait of Mr. Barnum himself, the tutelary divinity of the menagerie, looking not so much like a simple human being as like the sphinx, mysterious and unintelligible, of antiquity. The artist who executed this colossal head has failed to hit upon Mr. Barnum's blander and less business-like expression, with which those who know this gentleman are so well-pleased to be acquainted. business-like expression, with which those who know this gentleman are so well-pleased to be acquainted. There is a kind of lignum vite sternness in this portrait, speaking of undaunted resolution, and there is in every incament a fixed assurance of success, which the colors do not so much soften as intensity. There is the great head of the greatest of showmen. Huge beasts of prey crouch beside it; lithe acrobats vault in the immediate vicinity; but the strong face—or shall we say the wooden one!—remains unmoved. It seems to be remarking to the sagacious elephant upon the extreme left, and to the blue and green tizer upon the right: "Get up and travel!" Mr. Baruum understands well enough the virtue of panoramie posters. It is true that they are a perpetual fallacy, for we never find under the canvas the frightful beast which we saw upon the fence. Behind the bars we remark him meek and pasillanimous, and waiting for his daily ration of beef. The good elephant never disappoints us, which is more than we can say of the circus horses. How fiery and untamable and how with thunder-lothed necks are they represented beforehand, and how anably and with what regularity do they canter and trot over the saw-dust. In childhood, people were easily satisfied, and never thought that the performance was in the least below the prediction. When they get older, they go cynically to the pavillon, but it is to see that their own children come to no harm there, and are not devoured by those of Mr. Barnum's beasts who may have an appetite for infants. But the kindly cheat of the show is perpetuated, always novel and attractive, by early curiosity. There is kept up a succession of little eyes to gaze wide-open upon the wonders. So through the rural regions. Mr. Barnum takes list triumphant way, and in small cities and great is hailed as a public benefactor.

A BLIND MAN'S SUICIDE. Henry D. Stevens, age 22, while engaged in busi-

Henry D. Stevens, age 22, while engaged in business near Kansas City, accidentally shot himself in the head in August, 1870, the builet entering the left temple and passing out near the right eye. The nerves of both cyce were severed, and his sight was destroyed. His father, Anson O. Stevens of No. 143 West Forty-first-st., brought him to this city, and everything was done to diver this mind from his terrible affliction. He grew despondent, however, and about two months ago attempted unsuccessfully to end his life by swallowing laudanum and turning on the gas in his room. While in the partor with his mother, on Thesday, he suddenly declared that he was about to die, and begged her forgiveness for any unnecessary trouble he might have caused her. As she was endeavoring to calm his fears, he was suddenly selected with convulsions, and died in a few hours. A post mortem examination was made, yesterday, and in the stomach distinct traces of strychaine was no strychnine were found. The father of the deceased stated that there was no strychnine ear for the deceased stated that there was no strychnine in the house, and that he could not imagine where his son had obtained it. ent that | where his son had obtained it.

THE LANAHAN TRIAL.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY-MR. FANCHER'S ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

At the resumption of the Lanahan trial, yesterday, the rules were suspended on motion of Dr. Irving, and the following communication from Dr. Cariton was read:

Carlton was read:
To the Book Committee:
DEAN BRETERIES: Understanding that certain persons are seeking to
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create the impression on the public mind that I am, or have been unwilling to have the check books, bank books and certain other vouchers of
the Book Concern examined, I deem the book can dervice to the Book Concern examined, I deem the book to achieve you on appoint some person or persons to examine such books and papers as
such time and in such a way as you may desire, it being my wish that the
examination shall be as full and early as possible. All such books and
papers shall be immediately placed in your hands for that purpose.

Non-Fork, June 22, 1871.

Mr. Buc'tley was called, and gave corroborating testi-

mony as to the refusal of Dr. Carlton to grant the accountant of Dr. Lanahan access to the check-books, &

countant of Dr. Lanahan access to the check-books, &c.
Dr. Lanahan was recalled, and testified:

I did not say to Dr. Carlton that I did not care for the
Book Committee, nor did I make such a remark to any
one; I said the Committee did not mean to deprive me
of access to the books, and, if they did, they had no authority to do it; I did not say Dr. Carlton and I were the General Conference; two
years or more aco, when I received the
vouchers from Mr. Goodenough, I took one or two of
them to a paper dealer in order to compare them with
his books; in 1860 the Book Committee passed a resolution directing the vouchers in the printing department
to be left in the hands of the agents; I took some of the
vouchers that I received from Mr. Goodenough to my
house for examination and then returned them; Dr.
Carlton did not say I could have access to the books for
the Goodenough suit.

Henry C. Seriver testified that he heard Dr. Lanahan
tell Dr. Carlton that he was not responsible to the Book

tell Dr. Carlton that he was not responsible to the Book Committee for his actions but to the General Conference. At the afternoon session Mr. Buckley addressed the Committee for three hours, but his remarks contained no strong arguments, and were interspersed with illustrations of such a character as to be scarcely suitable for

publication.

E. L. Fancher began the summing up for the prosecu tion at the close of Mr. Buckley's remarks, speaking sub-

prochee of subjecting private property on hand should be extend the previous cheen the shandomed, and that the role of the property of hand should be extended that the property of hand should be extended that the property of hand should be extended that the property of the property of

books, he was entirely within his disciplinary rights. Do you believe that, whee he went for a mandamus without the knowledge of the Accent! A resolution p. zeed by the Book Committee, at a meeting Feb. 1; 1853, declares it to be "the unanimous opinion of this Committee that the book agents are not coequals in authority, but that the chief reeponsibility devolves upon the Agent, and that the Assistant Agent is officially in all respects subordinate to him." The very terms of Agent and Assistant Agent determine the relation. Dr. Lamahan has testified that in ordinary business matters the Assistant Agent yields a deference to the Agent, and if he yields it in one department, must he not in all! The language of the Discipline sufficiently defines the relation.

Another excuse is the Goodenough suit. I undertake to say that a man can never be justified for a slander by proof which he has found out after the slander is untered! Have these check and bank books any bearing on these charges in the Goodenough suit! He wants to show what deposits for ten years were in the Shoe and Leather Bank. He wants the cash books to uphold his abomituable charge against the Book Concern. Look at the facts. The affidavits which charge these outrageous things are put into print and go to the public before they can be answered. Do you want anything more to show his cause for this act! He said he was sned in the Goodenough suit in June, and he wanted the books in October. He gave all of his time for ten weeks to making up his defense in the suit. The printing of these results and sending them to Baltimore was most reprebansible. He had no right to print them without the knowledge of his superior in office. He very carefully in all of his discoveries avoids the possibility of a correction, and refuses to ask any one about the truthfulness of his discoveries but publishes them to the world. An agent who will do such a thing would not be retained ten minutes after it was found out fs any business house. What shooks did he examine, accordin This morning the Court will listen to arguments by

Judge Reynolds for the defense, and by Gen. Runyon for the prosecution. Early in the present session the Committee passed a resolution inviting Dr. Lanahan to bring before them whatever new proof he had of fraud. This he has not yet done. The Committee have confined the present investigation strictly to the cause of the suspen sien. Whether Dr. Lanahan is deposed by the verdict or not, he will be allowed to bring all charges whatsoever to a new trial before the Committee, as they are determined to give him a full and fair opportunity to prove

A PORTRAIT OF BOSTONIANS. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the eccentric

Doubtless, Boston is just as proud as New-York, but her pride is that of brains, and those, from the necessities of the case, are hidden. Boston horses are, for the most part, fat, feel their oats, and know that the eyes of the world are upon them. You see, we think it is no dishonor to a minister to admire good horses, provided he does not trade too often, and impose a case of glanders and bots on his unsophisticated neighbor. We think that, as a minister is set up as an example to his flock, he ought to have the best horse in the congregation. A minister is no more sacred when riding behind a spavined and ring-boned mag than when whiring along after a horse that can swallow a mile in 2:30.

THE NEW DOMINION

JUNE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS-PRESBYTERIANS AND METHODISTS.

TORONTO, June 17 .- During this month most of the religious denominations of the Dominion hold their annual conferences or synodical courts for the necessary transaction of church business. There are pleasing circumstances in connection with the religious assemblies just closed of more than mere local importance, and these circumstances are the measures taken to effect a union of the different sections of two of the most numerous denominations in the country—the Presbyte-rians and the Methodists. It has long been felt by the more liberal members of the two churches that there was no sound reason why minor and unessential differ-ences should not be swept away. Undoubtedly the formation of a united Presbyterian Church, and the amalgamation of the various Methodist denominations into a grand organization, would largely increase the power of each, and enable them much more effectually to earry out all their Christian enterprises. The advisability of union was openly proposed a couple of years ago, and last year definite action was taken by the appointment of committees to consider the question Though matters are still unsettled, the followers of John Knox have made more progress toward a reunion, as it may well be termed, than the numerous adherents of

The Church of Scotland in Canada and the Canada Presbyterian Church constitute the two organizations which brought their dectrines and modes of government Presbyterian Church constitute the two organizations which brought their doctrines and modes of government from "Auld Scotia." There was originally one church; but the bitter spirit which caused division in Scotland extended to the colony, the controversy raring as afercely years ago in Canada wilds as in Scottish glens. But now a better feeling prevails, and following the example of the old country and the American churches, the Presbyterians in Canada have, in an earnest Christian spirit, endeavored to effect a fusion of the two bodies, churches appointed special committees to meet and consider the terms upon which union could be easied. The meeting was held in Montreal in Schmber hast, and agreed upon a basis of union which we made public at the Synod of the Church of Scotlandy of the Canada Presbyterian Church at Quarally excited long and animated discussions, in a chich, however, no opposition was manifested to the basis, although it was subjected to careful criticism, and a few verbal amendments were suggested. The maintenance of Queen's College became the chief issue. The Principal, the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, ably argued in favor of the continuance of the college as at present. There are now attending the college as at present. There are now attending the college as at present. There are now attending the college as at present. There are now attending the college as a present. There are now attending the college of the properties of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons England; St in the grammer school, and 20 chases, making a total of which the University. It may be mentioned that the ladder chases were instructed by three professors in English chases were instructed by three professors in English and "encouraging results attended for arrange since and "encouraging results attended for arrange and the province of the properties of the instruction is to be referred to consection with the subject of the properties of the subject of the properties of the instruction is to be connected in a way that wo from "Auld Scotia." There was originally one church; but the bitter spirit which caused division in Scotland

NAUAL DEILL OF THE MILITIA-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY-PACIFIC RAILWAY SURVEYS.

OTTAWA, June 19 .- Portions of the Dominion army are now engaged in their annual eight days drill in various sections of the country. The largest camp of in various sections of the country. The largest camp of instruction is that at Niagara, where about 4.000 men have assembled. Previous to the confederation of the provinces there was no regular military organization in the country. None seemed to be needed, as all the principal cities and towns were well garrisoned by British troops, who were paid out of the British treasury. Of late years, however, Great Britain has been plainly intimating to her subjects in North America that they must rely upon themselves. Regiment after regiment of the line has disappeared, until now only the important City of Halifax is honored by the presence of a regiment of British troops. The practical result of this is that the Dominion has gone to work with considerable energy to organize an army of its own. The organization is based upon the principle that every male inhabitant of the Dominion between the ages of 18 and 60, not exempted or disquashined by law, is liable to serve, making a total of 675,000. These are divided into four classes, viz.: unmarried men or widowers from the ages of 18 to 39 years, and without children; unmarried men or widowers from the ages of 18 to 49 years, without children; married men or widowers from the ages of 18 to 49 years, without children; and men from the ages of 18 to 49 years, without children; under the ages of 18 to 49 years, without children; under the ages of 18 to 49 years, without children; and men from the ages of the top of active militia has been raised, and is still maintained entitlely by volunteer enrollment. The discipline is the same as that of the regular army; and in this respect the Canadiaus are far ahead of the oid country, as in England the amount of discipline maintained among the volunteers depends merely upon the disposition of the men, and that, in Englishmen, is not a very safe guarantee.

The Dominion Government have sent out seven detachments of surveyors to make preliminary explorations of the route for the Pacific Railways. Two parties have gone up the Ottawa to e instruction is that at Niagara, where about 4.000 men have assembled. Previous to the confederation of the

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the year 1871, on the 15th day of February, the old Randolph-Macon College property, situated in the County of Mecklenburg, Va., was purhased of the trustees, who had been empowered to sell by a special act of the Virginia Legislature. The name passed away by the removal of the chartered corpora-tion, which went to Ashland, some 20 miles north of the City of Richmond, and there newly founded a college, which is now known by the old name. The old property is, by deed, 328 acres of land, six brick buildings, four rame buildings, and sundry others, such he cottages

as it is to the physical culture of the true man; for if the body be not properly trained, it is neither healthy

the body be not properly trained, it is netter been nor pure.

Our system of scholarships is most complete. By the payment of \$1,000, any person may establish a scholarship perpetual, that is, one to continue to the end of time. The money is invested in land, to be cultivated under the care of the Institution, so that each purchase educates and provides for its own student, and his labor is in connection with his scholarship; for the student's personal labor and the income from his scholarship together pay his expenses, save his clothing. Chas. Callender.

Chairman Board of Trustees.

THE TRADE - VARIETIES MANUFACTURED SLIPPER HISTORY.

Slippers are in the ascendant again, and there was never a time when their use was so general, and from every section of the country, and by all classes of society, the demand is still increasing. The production is growing rapidly each season, and the slipper trade today is the most profitable and most promising branch of the shoe-manufacturing industry. Slippers were worn in the earliest days of civilization, and the form was doubtless borrowed from the sandals of the ancient Egyptians. In the 14th century the extravagance in style called down the anathemas of the clergy upon the shoemakers, and the Pope issued buils of excommunication against them. Legislation endeavored to stay the tide of fashion, and laws were eracted to regulate the width of the toe and prohibit the wearing of ridiculous styles. The early productions of this country were rude and clumsy, and adapted to service rather than ornament. The itinerant shoemaker, who spread his kit before the kitchen-fire of the farmer's household, where he made up the yearly supply of shoes for the family, generally "built" a pair of slippers for "mother." The uppers were cut out of calfskin, closed up on the outside with a waxed thread, and without linling or binding were made up with a stout hemiock sole. As people gathered in villages, and by trade and commerce wealth increased, the wandering sheemaker established himself in shops, and paid attention to the style and finish of his work. The clumsy welted slipper gave place to the turned pump; but for many years there was no change in the general shape or form. In 1884 a fortunate manufacturer introduced to the trade a slipper for men's wear similar to the croquette now so popular with ladies. As he was an ardent admirer of John C. Calhoun, the new slipper was called "The Nullifier," and it at once became immensely popular throughout the South. Retailers in all sections had inquiries for the Nullifier, and there are sections to-day where it is the only slipper that can be soid. From The Boston Advertiser Slippers are in the ascendant again, and there

simper was called immensely popular throughout the South. Betailers in all sections had inquiries for the Nullifier, and there are sections to-day where it is the only slipper that can be soid.

Gaiters have gone out of fashion, and the high-cut Polish boot which is used for street wear is too uncomfortable for the house, and slippers are almost universally worn indoors. A cheap class of work, known to the trade as "siaps," or "buts," made from the odds and ends of stock stiffened up with straw board and put together in the cheapest manner possible, are still found in auction rooms, but the greater part of the production is made from the finest material and by the most thorough workmen. The finest slippers retail at from \$10 to \$15 per pair for men's, and \$14 to \$28 for ladies". The material used in the highest-cost goods for ladies is satin, French kid and embroidered broadcloth. The men's slippers, deerskin, plush, velvet, woven fabrices of various qualities, morocco and embroidered broadcloth are used for the best grades, and carpeting and sheepskin for inferior sorts. The favorite style for men has been the Opera, and in these slippers the upper part of the vamp is made of patent leather, beautifully iniald with fancy-colored morocco, cut in fanciful designs. In ladies' slippers there is a great demand for ornament, and the most claborate rosettes and brilliant backles are in demand. The uppers are also fancifully stitched, and those styles popular. Heels gare worn on all first-class goods, the most popular being the French wooden heel, covered with kid of the same color as the upper. The goods, the most popular being the French wooden heel, covered with kid of the same color as the upper. The goods, the most popular being the French wooden heel, covered with the dipper are made, and the shape is not only more beautiful, but the slipper is made to fit the foot perfectly. Tastes differ, however, early as satisfactory. Great improvements have been made in the lasts on a last that is exceedingly narrow in the

FARO, PAST AND PRESENT.

The general belief that Faro is a modern form of gambling, peculiar to this country, is altogether a mistake. Fare can boast an antiquity which would confer respectability on any less degrading pursuit. Two hundred years ago it was the fashionable vice of the young "bloods" of the English metropolis, and soon assumed the infamous character at the public tables of assumed the inamous cases in New-York. The fol-lowing "list of the officers established in the most no-torious gaming houses" is extracted from *The Daily Journal*, published in London, of Jan. 9, 1731, and has its exact counterpart in the list of officials employed at present in the gambling hells of New-York:

to see that they sink none of the money given them to play with. 7. A Squib is a puff of lower rank, who serves at haif-pay salary while he is learning to deal. 8. A Flasher, to swear how often the bank has been stript. 9. A Danner, who goes about to recover money lost at play. 10. A Watter, to fill out wine, to sauff candless and attend the gaming-room. 11. An Attorney, a Newgate solicitor. 12. A Captain, who is to fight any gentleman who is peevish for losing his money. 13. An Usher, who lights gentlemen up and down stairs, and gives word to the porter. 14. A Porter, who is generally a soldier of the Foot Guards. 15. An Orderly man, who walks up and down the outside of the door to give notice to the porter and alarm the house at the approach of the constable. 16. A Runner, who is to get intelligence of the Justlees meeting. 17. Link-boys, coachmen, chairmen, or of thers, who bring intelligence from the Justlees meeting, or of the constables being out, at half-a-guinea reward. 18. Common-ball, affidavit-men, ruffians, bravadoes, assassins, cum multis alais.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE-A BROTHER AND SISTER SHOT IN MISSOURI.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE—A BROTHER AND SISTER SHOT IN MISSOURI.

From The St. Louis Republican, Jone 14

The usual quiet of Jefferson City was disturbed, on Sunday evening, by a tragedy, resulting in the death of Mrs. Berry and her brother, Hofins. Mrs. Berry died from a pistoi-shot fired by her brother, and Hofius died instantly, either by a shot fired by his own hand, or by that of another person. Mrs. Berry was a widow lady, and has borne a very respectable character. After the death of her husband, which occurred some years ago, she carried on a drug store on High-st., near the old post-office, and was the owner of considerable property. Her brother Hofins formerly lived in California, and about a year ago, on his sister's invitation, he went to Jefferson City to reside with her. A nicce of Mrs. Berry also resided with her.

One account of the tragedy is as follows: There was a German picnic on the outskirts of the town on Sunday ifternoon, which was attended by the above numed persons. On returning to the house of Mrs. Berry, it is said that an altercation occurred between Hofins, the brother of Mrs. Berry, and Mr. Schirenberg, the editor of the Fortschrit, a German weekly newspaper. Schirenberg, it is stated, had been paying some attentions to the widow stepped in between them, and received a pistoi shot in her side aimed by her brother at Schirenberg. Her brother, in a moment of desperation, seeing what he had done, rushed up stairs and shot himself, dying instantly. Another narrative is: Before going to the pis-nic, the brother wanted their nice to accompany them, but she objected, at which her brother became quite anarry. On returning from the frole, the brother being under the influence of liquor, the discussion about the young lady not going was renewed. The brother being under the influence of liquor, the discussion about the young lady not going was renewed. The brother being under the influence of liquor, the discussion about the young lady not going was renewed. The brother being under the influence of

chairs. Mrs. Berry followed him up stairs, where the quarrel was again renewed, and when she started to go out he drew the pistol and shot her. He then shot himself.

On Monday, the Coroner summoned a jury to investigate the case. Capt. Peisner stated that his house adjoined Mrs. Berry's, and is separated by two fences; on Sunday evening he heard a quarrel between Schirenberg and deceased; they had very high words; witness left his house to go and stop the difficulty; he got over one fence, but before he got over the second fence there was a lull in the disturbance; he returned to his house and put on his coat, when he heard three shors fired in succession; he then started again for Mrs. Berry's house, in spite of the opposition of his wife, who tried to prevent him from going; on entering the drug-store he heard two more shots fired; he could not tell who fired them; the parties quarreling appeared to be angry; he heard Mrs. Berry talking, but could not hear what she said; he then saw Schirenberg assisting Mrs. Berry into her room from the drug-store. The niese of Mrs. Berry testified that deceased returned from the plenic, and, having prepared a meal for him, told him it was ready, and he said he did not want it; some hard talk then took place between her aunt, Mrs. Berry, and deceased; he said she had not treated him as a brother; he threatened to leave the house and never put his foot in it again, and he wanted her to pay him what bonds she owed him; angry words enseed, and he then drew a pistol and shot her; he then ran up stairs and made a great deal of fines up there; the witness went up stairs to try to take the pistol from him, when he fired at the witness twice, but missed her; he then pointed the pistol upward toward himself, and him dired two shots at his head; one shot entered his eye and came out at the back part of his head. Witness, in reply to a question from the toreman, said there had been no words between schirenberg and deceased; Schirenberg was at the time down in the garden.

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THE COURTS.

THE VIELE DIVORCE TRIAL POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER-THE CHILDREN REMAIN WITH THE FATHER.

The now celebrated Vielé divorce suit came up again yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Viele's counsel moved for an adjournment until to-day. This was refused by Judge Van Brunt, who said the case had been definitely set Van Brunt, who said the case had been definitely act down for trial yesterday, and he did not wish it to be longer delayed. Finally Mrs. Vielé's counsel consented to a reference, provided the children could remain in the meantime with the mother. Judge Van Brunt; replied that he could not literfere in the habeas corpus matters, but he would give them until 12 o'clock to see Judge Barnard, who was sitting in Chambers. On application Judge Barnard said the matter was disposed of two days are, and he did not intend to revoke his own decision. Unless the trial went on immediately before a Judge and jury the children must remain with their father. To try the case before a referee would not give the mother the custody of the children. As soon as he learned that the trial had been actually begun before Judge Van Brunt, he would sign the order for the delivery of the children to Mrs. Vielé but he declined to consider a reference as equivalent to a trial. Upon returning to Judge Van Brunt, it was finally consented on both sides to let the case go over until October, and the following stipulation was offered by Mrs. Viele's counsel, and accepted:

In pursuance of an order entered in this cause this day, the defendant hereby stipulates and consents to the plaintiffs retining possession of the infant children, Early and Erect, until the next October Circuit of this Court. She further stipulates not to interiers with the plaintiff custody of said children until and Greent.

The order putting the cause over until October was thereupon entered. Mrs. Viele became violontify agitated, and as she left the court-room her tears fell thickly, while she bewaited the temporary loss of her interior with the spinitify composed, and appeared well satisfied with the disposition of the case.

TWO WIDOWS CLAIMING A DECEASED HUSdown for trial yesterday, and he did not wish it to be

TWO WIDOWS CLAIMING A DECEASED HUS-

BAND'S PROPERTY.

Caroline Frost and Selina Frost both claim to be widows of Joseph O. Frost, who died in 1865 in this city, possessed of considerable property in the shape of railroad stocks, and lands in Vermont and Iowa. Carolino alleges that she was married to him in 1860, and lived with him up to a short time before his death, when, being sick in St. Luke's Hospital, he became enamoured of the defendant, Selina, who remained with him until he died, and subsequently, under pretense of being his widow, took possession of his property. The plantiff says she has since been a dependent on the charity of Dr. Adams's church, of which she is a member, while the false wife has lived at her case in the Everett House. She accordingly brought suit against Selina, who did not appear in Court to contest the claim. As a portion only of the husband's personal property could be proven, a verdict of \$190, the value of a gold watch and ring, and the wardrobe of the deceased, was given in plaintiff's favor. The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Judge Van Brunt. to be widows of Joseph O. Frost, who died in 1865 in this

CIVIL NOTES.

Don Francisco de Paula Fesser y Diego was admitted to the Bar yesterday, in the Supreme Court, under the somewhat reduced name of Francisco Fesser.

In the Superior Court, before Judge Spen-

cer, Catharine Ryan sued the Hudson River Raliroad Company to recover damages for the loss of the services of her little son James, who had two of his fingers cut off by a car-wheel as he stood by the side of the track on Tenth-ave. Judge Spencer dismissed the complaint, as the contributive negligence of the boy was clearly shown.

In the suit of the McCullough Lead Company agt. Joseph M. Strong to recover possession of a penalty bond of \$1,000, alleged to be wrongfully detained by the defendant, Judge Barbour dismissed the complaint, yesterday, on the ground that as the agreement did not specify to whom the notice of withdrawal should be sent, the proper construction of it was that such no-tice should be sent to the members of the Association instead of to the custodian of the funds. As the ten-day's notice was in reality sent to the latter, only, he held the motion for a non-suit to be well-sustained.

Isaac Kauffman, charged with conspiring to de-fraud the Government by neglecting to cancel revenue straigs on pack-ages of tobacco, was held, pesterday, in \$1,000 ball by Commissioner Shiridds.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, Kitty Wiliams and Maggie McGinners were committed, resterdar, for alfing the robbery of John S. Aradie at \$1.500, men the panel-house. No. it decree st. Aradie service on Wednessby men from San Francisco, an in the evening visited the panel house, where all but \$5.0 or his mean

Hackett, resterior, Patrick Hanley, for attempting to pick James Powers' pocket at Avenue D and Fitte-ntiest. June 19, was sent to the State Prison for five years. Patrick Sherdam, stealing a silver watch from William Cobesty, of No. 166 Dunnesst, four years at hard labor... Adolph Waiter, grand larcony, one year... Officer John Gillespie, who show Officer William Levery, Jame 4, nerry killiam, bland guilty to a felonious assault with intent to kill, and was remanded until Friday for

present in the gambling hells of New-York:

1. A Commissioner, always a proprietor, who looks in of a night, and the week's account is audited by him and two other proprietors. 2. A Director, who superintends the room. 3. An Operator, who deals the cards at a cheating game called Faro. 4. Two Crowpees, who watch the cards and gather the money from the bank.

5. Two Puffs, who have money given them to decoy others to play. 6. A Clerk, who is a check upon the puffs the see that they sink none of the money given them to see that they sink none of the money given them to the see that they sink none of the money given them to the see that they sink none of the money given them to the see that they sink none of the money given them to the see that they sink none of the money given them to the see that they sink none of the money given them to the see that they sink none of the money given them to the see that they sink none of the money given them to the see that they sink none of the money given them to see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they sink none of the money given them to decoy the see that they see that th

ing Company agt, Sears, Robinson agt, Neil, Judgment reversed and new trial granted, and occis to addee evants, unless plantiff stipulates to reduce the judgment to \$400, and intere t from March 11. 1666, and in case the judgment is so modified and reduced, then slimed for that amount without cost to either party as against the other.—Robins agt. Cross. Just so much of the judgment as give costs and allocamens of the plantiff reversed, and the residue of the judgment affersed without cost to either party as against the other.—Morris agt. Wheeler, impleaded, &c., Bertra get. Wheeler, impleaded, &c., Bertra sent to the Court below with leave to the appellant to move for reargument or other rife in that Court, and if motion denied, then return to be sent back to this Court and off motion denied, then return to be sent back to this Court and off motion denied, then return to be sent back to this Court and off motion denied, then return to be sent back to this Court and off and the sent sent to the court modified by striking out the words "with costs" included in the judgment, so that it shall read, "judgment reversed except as to one penalty without costs to either party against the other in this court."—Surgess et als. agt. Spofford et als. Modien granted without costs.—Lighthall agt. Bander; McMarray agt. McMarray et als. Order and insimised with costs, and kernant off the whiening of lifteenthest, and Ninth-ave., Brooklyn, and Park Commissioners agt. Nichols et al. Appeal dismissed with costs.—Ackerman agt. Russing, jr. The folkewing amendment to the rules was handed down and ordered to be published. Ordered—That appeals and writes of error in criminal cases having the rules of the surface of the substitute of the parts of the head of the which they shall be noticed, or upon which the causes shall be ordered by the Court or stipulation by the parts to be headed for the day for which they shall be noticed, or upon which the causes shall be ordered by the Court or stipulation by the parts to be headed for the day

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Monell.— imens agt. Bieckenberg—Findings seitled. The Charleston. S. C., laing and Manafacturing Company agt. Hard; Ritel agt. Vicaneister.— Simmis agf. Bieckenberg.—Fromings sensors of the Biggs of the Mining and Manufacturing Company agt. Hird; kited agt. Vocasaster.—Orders granted.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge LarreCommon Pleas—Special Term—By Judge LarreLiberage type of the Ministry of the Min

common received age Carpeters—Judgment vasated. Kingsland agt. Chapman.—Motion granted. Williams agt. Soule.—Metlon a sated and reference ordered. Whitel agt. Soura.—Motion granted and reference ordered. Whitel agt. Soura.—Motion to payout money deposited with County Clerk granted. Marine Court-Part I .- By Judge Curtis.-Williams

Marine Court—Part I.—By Judge Curris.—Williams agt. Hacker.—Judgment for the plaintif for \$73.73 and costs, with \$25 allowance. Chittenden agt. The Standard Printing Co.—Judgment for the plaintif for \$19.133 ind costs. Malope agt. Jones, Quarry agg. Mar. Beferred. Levy agt. Elst.—Settled.

Part IL—By Judge Alber.—Simms agt. Moore.—Judgment for the plaintif for \$228.09 and costs, with \$25 allowance. Collins agt. Cropsey.—Judgment for the Plaintif for \$10.20 and costs, with \$25 allowance. Settli agt. Cropsey.—Judgment for the plaintif for \$10.20 and costs, with \$25 allowance for the defendant.

Part III.—By Judge Gress.—Highten agt. Hotmer.—Judgment for the plaintif for \$1.20 allowance.

COURT CALENDARS-TRIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPPRIME COURT—CHAMRERS—BARNAND, J.—Chemetar called at 10 a.m.
19. Suber agt. Same.
20. Crofut agt. Same.
21. Nacholor, J.—Cames set down.
23. Elisen agt. Beed.
Special Tries—Supprishance, J.—Chemetar and Gamone, J.—Cames set down.
23. Elisen agt. Beed.
Special Tries—Supprishance, J.—Chemetar and J.—Cames and Campone, J.—Cames and J.—Cames and Campone, J.—Cames and Campone, J.—Cames and J.—Campone, J.—Cames and Campone, J.—Cames and J.—Campone, J.—Campo

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1555. Where age, McChaher. 174 O and and Gross cool. 1504. Rettings agt. Switzering. 1504. Rettings agt. Switzering. 1504. Ret agt. Retting. 1504. Ret agt. Retting. 1507. New aut. Retting. 1507. New aut. Retting. 1507. O'Comor agt. Follyting. Journal of the Switzering. 1507. O'Comor agt. Switzering. 1507. Comor agt. Switzering. 1507. Said agt. Switzering. 1507. Said agt. Switzering. 1507. Said agt. Switzering.